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**SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year **1966**

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966 - - 1967

Chairman: Councillor S. O. Delf, M.I. M.I.
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. J. Harvey

Councillor B. W. T. Amies.

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- " A. Mixer.
- " Mrs. L. A. Nickerson.
- " R. J. S. Reid, B.A.
- " H. G. Sands, J. P. (Chairman of the Council).
- " W. T. P. Steele.
- " B. E. Trett.
- " B. J. Wall.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1966

Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. HOLTBY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288.

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F.A.P.H.I., F.A.L.P.A., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., A.I.H.M.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M. C. Duffield, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

I. A. Kidd, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

D. Vincent, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

M. W. Whitehead

Senior Clerk

E. G. Page

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich,
NOR 35Z

To the Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1966. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 17,700 compared with 17,560 last year. There were 228 live births and 219 deaths, giving a natural increase of 9. There was thus a movement into the District of 131 people.

The water playgrounds - sea and fresh water - are wonderful natural assets of the District. It is tragic that each year they should be the scene of drownings, usually of holiday makers, but sometimes of local people. On the Broads nearly all the victims come from motor cruisers and none have been wearing life jackets at the time.

In the sea there are other factors which require study and I have been given information about some of them. Sudden changes of depth may be treacherous, but while a falling tide may not necessarily be dangerous, an incoming one is not always safe. Water coming in to the centre of a bay for example, may be flowing out to sea at the edge of the bay in a fast but narrow channel. A bather caught in such a "Drain" should not fight against it, but swim across it parallel to the shore until out of the current. Swimming is a wonderful sport and may be life saving. The Norfolk and Suffolk Water Safety Association is doing all it can to encourage people to learn to swim. I cannot, however, recommend people to swim in the Broads. Many people have done so without ill-effect, but there is a risk, even if a small one, of contracting enteric fever. There is no such risk in sea water or in properly chlorinated swimming baths.

In my work as School Medical Officer I see a large number of children. At present a considerable number of children are heavier and stouter than they should be for perfect health and full enjoyment of school and leisure activities. A useful indication of obesity, sometimes more helpful than the weight, is the presence of excess fat on the abdomen and thighs. If people eat excessively large meals, they will probably put on weight, although some children seem to be able to eat enormous quantities of food without putting on weight. Many others, however, must limit certain articles in the diet.

Protein foods, for example meat, fish, cheese, eggs, etc. are body and muscle

building, and do not usually make people overweight. Sugar, starch and animal fats, however, do lead to fat being deposited. In practice if sugar and starch are strictly limited, then fat intake will also be automatically reduced, because the body requires sugar in order to digest fat.

Parents sometimes say "I do not like to cut his sugar down any more lest he need it for energy". It is a fallacy to suppose that energy is only supplied by sugar and other forms of carbohydrates. Protein foods also supply energy as well as being body building. When considering how to "reduce" sweets and chocolates, cakes and biscuits, and sugar in tea and other drinks spring immediately to mind as articles which should be "cut down" and perhaps "cut out". They also tend to produce dental decay.

For those with a very "sweet tooth" several artificial sweetening agents, such as saccharine are available as small tablets or a liquid, but parents might well consider that childhood is the time to acquire the true taste of tea without any sweetening.

Many children and adults enjoy drinks made from fruit "squashes". These often contain sugar, but fortunately "low sugar" or "low calorie" squashes are now available at about the same price and are equally sweet because flavoured synthetically.

Some canned fruits are in heavy syrup. These and sweet jams, etc., must be taken in strict moderation.

Some people get very hungry in the early stages of dieting, though less so later on. For such people and for compulsive "nibblers" raw tomatoes and small pieces of cheese (without bread or biscuit) are useful low calorie appetite reducers.

Successful dieting is helped by regular weighing. Without weighing there is sometimes a tendency to wishful thinking about the effect of the diet. Weighing should be regular, every week or so, and preferably in the same clothes.

Information about infectious diseases and advice on immunisation are given under Section 'F' of this report.

An outbreak of Sonne dysentery among the children in the schools of a neighbouring Authority in the early part of the year involved a number of children living in the Smallburgh Rural District. A good deal of work had to be done by the staff of the Department in investigation, advising on hygiene, collection of specimens and their delivery to the Public Health Laboratory in Norwich.

Following a conference of the County Medical Staff it was decided that in future, after the first diagnostic specimen, cases should be excluded from school for 14 days and then allowed to return, provided the symptoms have cleared up. In ~~residential~~ schools, that is other than nursery schools, family contacts will not be excluded if free of symptoms

but food handlers who are school canteen staff will be excluded until 3 negative bacteriological reports are obtained.

Dysentery is not usually food-borne but salmonella infection or salmonellosis is. Continued propaganda on food hygiene may have been responsible, with increased washing facilities, and the increased number of refrigerators, for a diminished number of food poisoning cases in recent years.

The mains drainage schemes mentioned in the body of the Report will further increase the chances of avoiding outbreaks in the future but the danger of infection from animals, particularly calves, which are often infected, must be borne in mind.

May I again take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support and the Staff, including clerical staff, of the Department for their help in the preparation of this Report and throughout the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. Holtby,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1967.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads. 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1966 as 17,700 giving a population density of 0.252 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the rate book, the estimated number of inhabited houses in the district is 6,845 the Rateable Value being £504,127. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £2,021.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	70,017	
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate)	17,700	
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	6,845	
Rateable Value	£ 504,127	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£ 2,021	
	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Deaths -		
Number	219	
Rate per 1,000 population	10.63	11.7
	(corrected)	
Live Births -		
Number	228	
Rate per 1,000 population	14.81	17.7
	(corrected)	
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.70%	
Stillbirths -		
Number	1	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	4.36	15.3
Total live and stillbirths	229	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	

Summary of vital statistics. (Contd).

	Smallburgh R., D. C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.77	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	4.65	
Illegitimate infant deaths, per 1,000 illegitimate live births . . .	76.92	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.77	12.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	4.38	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	8.73	26.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	NIL	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL	

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages). . . .	-
Enteritis (under 2 years of age) .	-
Cancer (all ages)	42
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE
YEAR 1966

BIRTHS -	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)
	Rates per 1,000 population	
Live	17.7	12.88 0.05
Still	15.3(a)	4.36(a)
DEATHS - All causes .. .	11.7	12.37

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	39	46	29	48	45	35
No. of deaths. All causes	215	225	229	184	223	219
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	18.0	20.4	12.7	26.1	20.1	15.9

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina
1966	113	25	106	10
1965	127	28	96	17
1964	110	29	74	19
1963	117	17	112	12
1962	113	30	112	16
1961	114	25	101	14

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of deaths from Cancer	33	48	39	34	41	42
No. of deaths. All causes	215	225	229	184	223	219
% of total deaths due to Cancer	15.3	21.3	17.0	18.5	18.4	19.2

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1966	113	5	13	106	5	19
1965	127	9	14	96	-	18
1964	110	6	16	74	1	11
1963	117	9	11	112	-	19
1962	113	9	16	112	1	22
1961	114	4	16	101	1	12

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	8
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	20
Coronary disease - angina	25	10
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart diseases	20	25
Other circulatory disease	5	7
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	12	4
Bronchitis	5	-
Other disease of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1
All other accidents	2	1
Suicide	1	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes	113	106

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	England & Wales Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	England & Wales Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	England & Wales Smallburgh R. D. C.
1957	16.1	11.5	23.1
1958	16.4	11.7	22.6
1959	16.5	11.6	22.0
1960	17.1	11.5	21.9
1961	17.4	12.0	21.6
1962	18.0	11.9	21.6
1963	18.2	12.2	21.1
1964	18.4	11.3	20.0
1965	18.1	11.5	19.0
1966	17.7	11.7	19.0
			8.77

SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are three Health Visitors and four District Nurses with Centres established at the following places :-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month.
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	2nd Wednesday " "

VOLUNTARY WEIGHING CENTRES .

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month.
Scottow	R. A. F. Coltishall	1st Monday each month.

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment Centres are established as follows :-

	<u>Hoveton S. M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S. M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	4 sessions weekly	
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly.

GENERAL WELFARE

A Welfare Officer with established offices at Stalham and North Walsham has maintained contact with the general public throughout the year.

Local village Old People's Welfare Committees have organised Old People's Clubs in 25 villages. The Welfare Officer is anxious to see such Clubs established in all the villages in the area and he is only too willing to give assistance to this end.

Contact has been regularly maintained during the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers and especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and Rent Collector. By working together it has often been possible to effect very satisfactory results, especially with threatened eviction cases. It has not been necessary to provide residential accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act for evicted families during the year.

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

The Welfare Officer is also the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health Act and in this capacity he has made numerous domiciliary visits to mental defectives living in the community and to patients discharged from, or on leave from, mental hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This Service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society, as agents of the County Council.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich, who are the suppliers of lymph for vaccination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. : (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 7,186 and they can be classified as follows :-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects.....	307
Improvement grants.....	296
Water supplies and samplings.....	441
Caravan sites.....	315
Factories and workplaces.....	57
Infectious diseases.....	86
Faeces samples.....	63
Verminous persons and premises.....	6
Rats and mice.....	27
Slaughterhouses.....	590
Butcher shops.....	41
Fish shops.....	22
Cafes and restaurants.....	44
Licenced premises.....	51
Greengrocers.....	8
General Food Shops and Vehicles.....	136
Bakeries and shops.....	3
Dairies and milk shops.....	9
Hotels and boarding houses.....	8
Farms and piggeries.....	54
Public conveniences.....	172
Refuse collection and disposal.....	510
Sewerage survey.....	230
Sewage disposal works.....	45
Sewage samples.....	41
Smoke and noise observations.....	132
Petroleum installations.....	175
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.....	229
Miscellaneous.....	987
Interviews with owners, etc.....	2,101

WATER SUPPLY

Despite years of negotiations, with many proposals and counter proposals, the successive Government's plans for the re-grouping of water undertakings into larger units have not yet been finally settled for Norfolk, and in consequence the supply and distribution of water to the district still rests with the City of Norwich and the Rural District Council. The table below shows the division of responsibility between the two authorities and the number and types of supply given to the properties in the district. For the information about the parishes in the Norwich statutory area of supply, I am grateful to the Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department.

Many of the hereditaments included in the first column below, do not require a supply of water and a number of properties are still served by private supplies mainly in the areas off-route of the mains in the scattered parts of the district.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with stand - pipes.	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA						
ASHMANHAUGH	61	140	28	-	6	-
BARTON TURF	-	-	1	-	-	-
HORNING	457	800	314	-	42	1
HOVETON	792	1540	539	-	60	2
NEA TISHEAD	229	470	157	-	16	1
SCOTTOW	122	1300	172	2	9	1
SLOLEY	79	180	52	1	7	1
SMALLBURGH	171	430	114	1	18	1
TUNSTEAD	187	540	142	-	21	1

	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with stand-pipe	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
SMALLBURGH STATUTORY AREA BULK SUPPLY AREAS						
BARTON TURF	188	360	103	3 *	23	-
DILHAM	128	280	67	-	10	1
FELMINGHAM	179	420	136	-	11	-
SKEYTON	87	220	44	-	6	1
SWANTON ABBOT	155	320	109	4	17	1
WESTWICK	49	120	12	1	2	-
WORSTEAD	319	760	216	-	28	-
CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA						
CATFIELD	290	670	183	-	39	1
HICKLING	393	780	254	1	38	1
LUDHAM	454	900	286	7 *	38	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	373	520	272	2 *	38	1
STALHAM	766	1350	481	15 *	52	2
SUTTON	212	450	137	-	16	1

	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with stand-pipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA						
BACTON	574	820	271	-	48	3
BRUMSTEAD	40	90	7	1	11	-
EAST RUSTON	194	430	105	5	27	1
HAPPISBURGH	605	790	478	2	47	1
HONING	137	300	61	-	9	1
HORSEY	56	140	38	1 *	12	-
INGHAM	140	350	103	1	32	1
KNAPTON	144	330	109	1	11	1
LESSINGHAM	372	240	285	-	20	1
PASTON	108	240	86	-	6	-
SEA PALLING	280	430	206	2 *	39	1
SWAFIELD	109	250	68	1	18	-
TRUNCH	210	420	120	-	12	-
WITTON	154	320	73	2	14	-

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

About two-thirds of the population of the area are served with water by the Rural District Council with bulk supplies being taken from the Norwich City mains for the parishes of Barton Turf and Dilham and parts of Swanton Abbott and Worstead, and from the Erpingham Rural District mains for the parishes of Felmingham and Skeyton and parts of Swanton Abbott and Westwick. The Smallburgh Rural District Council mains give bulk supplies to the North Walsham Urban District at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield and Flegg Rural District at two points at Potter Heigham. The principal sources of supply to the Council's statutory area are, however, from the bores at Catfield

and East Ruston where the head works installations have remained unaltered since 1957 and are still as described in the report for that year.

The Catfield and East Ruston supplies were very satisfactory throughout the year. They had no plumbo-solvent action and the fluorine contents were Catfield 0.15 and East Ruston 0.50 parts per million. To accord with the recommendations for frequent checks on the condition of public supplies of water, weekly sampling of the supplies both from the sources and mains distribution points, were carried out for bacteriological examination and quarterly check samples for chemical examination. The results of these samples are listed below from which it will be seen that the seven chemical samples were satisfactory and thirty of the bacteriological samples unsatisfactory. Sixteen of these latter samples were taken from new mains which were contaminated during laying operations. Subsequent sampling proving the mains to be satisfactory after flushing out and re-chlorination. No new mains extension was brought into use without satisfactory samples being obtained. The remaining unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from the public supplies were due to minor contamination of the open filter by birds when the chlorinator was out of use or to soiled roof storage tanks in private dwellings. The samples taken from private supplies, mainly shallow wells, gave very poor results as will be seen from the table below and the follow-up action by the Department resulted in the contaminated sources being improved by thorough cleansing of the wells and installations, by the provision of small chlorination plants and in a number of instances by connections to the mains of the Council. The table below summarises the results of the year's sampling.

Result	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination	
	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Public Supplies
Satisfactory	-	7	11	212
Unsatisfactory	-	-	30	30

During 1966 mains extensions were completed at Bacton, Catfield, Potter Heigham, Stalham (2), Swanton Abbott and Trunch, with enquiries in hand at the end of the year for further extensions at Ludham and Trunch. 190 properties were connected to 143 miles of water mains owned by the Council during 1966.

In previous reports, I have commented on the ever increasing demand for mains water in the Rural District and 1966 is again no exception with an increase of 7,000,000 gallons consumed over the previous highest figure for 1965. For information I give the consumption in millions of gallons for the years 1957 and 1962 to 1966 :-

<u>Consumption in Millions of Gallons</u>					
1957	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
33.0	89.1	99.7	110.7	120.1	127.1

The maximum peak daily demand increased, and although it was not necessary to restrict any supplies in the Council's statutory area, the position did cause some considerable concern on a number of occasions during the summer months. Fortunately, the Council did take heed of the warning given in last year's report and the Council's Consulting Engineers should shortly submit a report on the steps necessary to increase the supplies of water to the district.

Little wastage of water occurred during 1966 but there were a number of defective conditions which arose in the mains and communication pipes which caused some loss at a level somewhat similar to 1965. The defrosting machine owned by the Council has not been used since 1964.

This section of the report cannot be closed without paying tribute to Mr. S. W. Lancaster the Council's Maintenance Water Engineer, who died early in the year after serving the Council faithfully and well for over 25 years.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Once again it is necessary to report the very urgent need for speed in the preparation and completion of schemes for main drainage particularly of the built-up and low-lying parts of the area, for during 1966, the minor building boom in the district continued with many more dwellings being built and old ones improved, including the provision of a great number of cesspools and various types of soakaway disposal units which cannot be said to be without hazards to health.

It is, however, only fair to say that the overall picture of the sewerage position is now much brighter and provided financial or other restrictions do not hinder progress, the next five years should see a very welcome increase in the provision of main drainage in the district.

During 1966, considerable progress was made with the sewerage of Hoveton as part of the combined scheme with the St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council, for at the end of the year practically all the sewers had been laid and the majority of lateral connections provided to the curtilage of the various properties with work on the pumphouses started. The Council accepted the Consulting Engineers preliminary report on the sewerage of Tunstead and the proposals for Horning were accepted following an engineering visit by a Ministry inspector. The scheme for this village includes provision for dealing with the Upper Street area of Hoveton and the old and proposed new holiday development at Crabbetts Marsh.

As a result of a visit by another Engineer of the Ministry, the first stage of the Stalham and District scheme was approved and authority given to go out to contract. This stage of the scheme will include the sewerage of Hickling and Sutton with the necessary enlargement of the Stalham works to take the flow of these two villages and the additional flow which has arisen following the recent heavy expansion of Stalham itself. Provision will be made in the extended Stalham works for the reception and treatment of cesspool liquid. During 1966, a preliminary survey was started along the coast with a view to the sewerage of that part of the district to Stalham where it is proposed a second stage extension of the works should eventually take place. The Council also approved the appointment of Consulting Engineers for the preparation of a scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Catfield, Ludham and Potter Heigham.

Medium sized building schemes at Catfield and two at Stalham were connected to the sewers in those parishes and arrangements were made for another development at Ludham to be connected to the sewers in the near future.

The only parts of the district at present served by public systems are Stalham and parts of Catfield, Ludham, Sutton and Swanton Abbott. A number of small sewage plants serve Council housing estates throughout the district.

BROADS POLLUTION

Enquiries and sampling proceeded during 1966 into the probable degree of pollution of the broads and rivers in an endeavour to ascertain the possible danger to the health of the users. A report on the findings will be issued during 1967. The River Authority have indicated that it is their intention to make byelaws preventing the discharge of waste matter to the rivers and broads.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL

During 1966, the very complete service given by the Council in the collection and disposal of waste matter produced in the district was continued all as detailed in the report for 1965. The erection of new dwellings and the modernization of old ones and a further increase in the holiday population together with greater use of modern packaging

and a reduction in the home methods of destruction as more dwellings became fully centrally heated by gas, electricity or oil, brought increases in the amount of refuse collected. The number of loads of cesspool liquid removed increased by nearly 10% over the figure for 1965 to an all time record of 7,829 producing over eight million gallons of liquid for disposal, no small task. As a result of these increases, much overtime had to be worked and at some times of the year great difficulties were experienced in the disposal of cesspool contents. On occasions the waiting list for removal of cesspool contents exceeded 150. Fortunately, on the refuse disposal side, difficulties were less than in previous years as the disused sand pit at Ingham/Sutton was brought into use and at the end of the year work was in hand in making the fourteen acres of common land at East Ruston available for controlled tipping.

These services of the Council call for the use of much equipment and labour in ensuring a satisfactory service and during 1966 the following were used :-

(a) Labour :-

- 25 permanent full-time drivers and collectors.
- 3 summer-time holiday relief collectors.
- 1 part-time litter collector.
- 5 part-time summer little collectors.

(b) Mechanical Equipment :-

- 1, 1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 6, 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 2, 20/30 cu. yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 3, 12 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 10 cu. yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham bridge).
- 1, 12 H type shovel for refuse tip control duties.

During the year under review a new 20/30 cu. yd. diesel compression refuse collector was brought into use and a 10 cu. yd. petrol side loading refuse collector sold. The vehicles owned by the Council travelled 158,659 miles during 1966 and used 17,297 gallons of petrol and diesel oil in the collection, disposal and pumping requirements of the services.

The following table gives details about the cesspool emptying carried out in 1966 with the figures for 1965 given in brackets :-

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	2, 753 (2,461)	3,490 (3, 201)	919 (936)
Council	1, 515 (1,426)	4, 339 (3, 852)	3,466 (3, 036)
Total	4, 268 (3, 887)	7, 829 (7, 053)	4, 385 (3, 972)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The seven public conveniences owned and operated by the Council continued to function satisfactorily during 1966 in the parishes of Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Potter Heigham, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott with the takings for the year amounting to £522. 13s. 3d. During the height of the season, the Hoveton conveniences were often overcrowded and preliminary talks did take place during the year with an owner of land about proposals for the provision of enlarged and possibly resited conveniences in the village. The proposals for the provision of additional conveniences near the Staithe at Stalham could not continue due to difficulties with the ownership of land and thoughts were given late in the year to the proposals for the provision of conveniences at Womack, Ludham.

Talks took place during 1966 with the Broads Consortium on public conveniences generally in the broads area as one of the means by which the possible pollution of the broads could be reduced. The Council's suggestions for the ultimate provision of additional conveniences were accepted by the Consortium.

Many of the conveniences at the licenced premises in the broads area were again made available for use by the public at all hours of the day, and thanks are due to the brewery companies and licensees for facilities provided.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

The number of complaints received by the department during 1966 was 137 of which 115 were found to be justified on investigation with steps being taken by way of visits, letters and other action to obtain the abatement of the nuisance discovered. 17 of the complaints were not justified and the remaining five were passed on to the appropriate

bodies and authorities concerned.

Included in the follow up to nuisance complaints was the attempted re-habilitation in conjunction with the County Council of a very dirty family, the improvement in the conditions at two students hostels and action in respect of poor holiday accommodation including chalets and boats. A survey of known doubtful holiday accommodation was carried out during the winter months in an attempt to improve the conditions for the new season.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council's full-time rat catcher proceeded with his work during the year of investigating complaints and carrying out disinfestation treatments at dwelling houses, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips and sewage disposal plants.

During November and December there was a noticeable increase in the rat population but this appeared to be overcome by late January. The summary of activities in the field of rats and mice destruction during the year is as follows :-

Number of properties inspected	1,377
Number of properties found to be infested	303
Number of pre-baits laid	10,261
Number of poison baits laid	7,877
Total number of visits	3,570
Number of complaints	267

The sum of £45. 16s. 8d. was taken for treatment work at business premises.

CONTROL OF CAMPING AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Another rather poor summer did not encourage any increase in caravanning and camping. The peak was again reached in August when 47 residential, 797 holiday static and 58 holiday touring caravans and 254 tents were present in the district. A number of these caravans and tents were exempt from statutory control but again it can be reported that conditions were generally good on all types of licenced and unlicenced sites. The worst conditions were found on tenting sites and as reported previously there is need for short-term camping grounds with proper sanitary provisions.

The following information about the licenced caravan sites will be of interest :-

No. of Sites	No. of Caravans			No. of Visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
87	52	747	111	315

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Further complaints were received during 1966 about annoyance caused to nearby residents by noise and smoke from diesel generators at a Government establishment in the district despite action by the Ministry of Public Building and Works following the visit by a deputation of the Council to the House of Commons to interview the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry and his advisors. Unfortunately, the Ministry did not feel that the great expense involved in further reducing the noise could be justified and the need for further action could not be supported by the department as a result of 130 smoke observations and sound meter readings taken in the period June to September.

Complaints about noise from motor cycles and a fan at a broiler house were not found to be justified but trouble from the motor at a private sewage installation was overcome by the provision of suitable insulation.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No licences were issued under this Act during 1966.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence under the provisions of this Act was issued during the year under review.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

One Scrap Metal Dealer was registered under this Act in 1966.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

175 visits were made to the 159 licenced premises in the district during 1966. All installations were brought up to a satisfactory state following the discovery of 39 contraventions. Fees of £102. 5s. 0d. were received in respect of the storage capacity of 161,780 gallons.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Following the completion in 1965 of the initial survey of the premises covered by the provisions of this Act the inspections in 1966 were more routine in nature with a total of 229 visits including 53 general inspections and 94 check visits to premises found to be outside the scope of the Act.

No statutory proceedings were necessary during 1966 and as in previous years the co-operation of the occupiers of registered premises was obtained without any great difficulty with 46 informal notices complied with and only five outstanding at the 31st December. To date no applications have been received for exemptions from the requirements of the Act.

It is pleasing to be able to report there were no notified accidents at registered premises during 1966.

The following tables which include information from the return made to the Ministry of Labour, summarize the activities of the Department during 1966 in operating the Local Authority provisions of the law relating to Offices, Shops and Railway Premises :-

Registration of Premises

Premises registered at 31st December, 1965.....	128
Premises removed from register during 1966.....	9
Premises registered during 1966	5
Premises registered at 31st December, 1966.....	124
Visits to registered premises during 1966.....	135

Premises Not Registerable - 1966

Where self employed or members of family only employed.....	126
Where persons employed for less than 21 hours in each week.....	5
Visits to premises found to be outside control.....	94

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions Found at Registered Premises

Unclean.....	2
No thermometer.....	2
Inadequate washing facilities.....	1
Inadequate first aid equipment	1
Inadequate clothing accommodation	1

Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.....	1
Abstract of Act not displayed	11
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1965.....	36
Informal notices sent during 1966.....	15
Informal notices complied with during 1966.....	46
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1966.....	5

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices.....	27
Retail shops	74
Wholesale shops, warehouses.....	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.....	21
Fuel storage depot.....	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices.....	119
Retail shops	266
Wholesale departments, warehouses.....	73
Catering establishments open to the public	151
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depot.....	1

Males : 261

Females : 350

Total :

611

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

It is possible to report a slight increase over the previous year in the number of private dwelling houses voluntarily improved by the owners. This information may be summarized as follows :-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. Approved	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants paid
Discretionary	16	15	£5,426	17	£6,702
Standard	71	65	£12,985	45	£8,090
Total	87	80	£18,411	62	£14,792

Work continued during 1966 in the programme for the modernization of all pre-war Council dwellings with, however, the work mainly confined to the properties in those parishes of the district where main drainage will not be provided in the immediate future. An increase in the programme of Council house improvement can be expected over the next few years with the completion of the sewerage schemes for Hoveton, Horning, Hickling and Sutton and possibly Catfield, Ludham, Potter Heigham and Tunstead. The table below gives the position at 31st December, 1966 on the progress so far made in the improvement of pre-war Council houses :-

No. of Council dwellings improved prior to 1966.....	248	(188)
No. of Council dwellings improved during 1966.....	60	(60)
No. of Council dwellings with improvements in progress at 31st December, 1966	24	(60)
No. of Council dwellings to be improved in programme approved ..	<u>358</u>	<u>(382)</u>
Total No. of pre-war Council dwellings	690	(690)

The figures in brackets give the position at 31st December, 1965.

In addition to the figures given above it can be said that improvements to a further 106 houses at Hoveton will be started in 1967.

COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1966 four new bungalows were completed at Ludham and two houses and twenty bungalows at Stalham with the Grouped Home of eighteen units, a wardens flat and communal facilities under construction at Ludham at the end of the year. The remaining ten pre-fabricated bungalows at Stalham were demolished during 1966 and work was in hand at the end of the year on the preparation of drawings and specifications for the provision of another Grouped Homes at Stalham and for the erection of four industrialized bungalows at Worstead.

The number of occupied dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1966 were as follows :-

1919 Assisted Scheme	48
1923 Acts	6
1924 Acts	412
1931 (Rural Authorities) Act.....	28
Slum Clearance	57
1936 Act (Overcrowding).....	34
1938 Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance).....	3
(Accommodation of members of agricultural population)	19
Not subsidised	83
1946 Act (a) Permanent.....	672
(b) Aluminium bungalows.....	25
<hr/>	
Dwellings owned by Council	Total
	<hr/> 1,387 <hr/>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

During the year under review there was an increase of little over 1,000 to 12,975 in the number of animals killed at the two slaughterhouses in the district but this figure still falls far short of the record number of 24,700 dealt with in 1961. This number of animals slaughtered did, however, still require a considerable number of visits to the slaughterhouses to obtain 100% inspection of carcasses and offals which has been obtained in this district since the re-introduction of de-controlled slaughtering in 1954. These visits numbered 590 with many taking place during the evenings and weekends. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 came into operation in September, and through the co-operation of the two slaughterhouse owners, it was not necessary to take steps to control compulsorily the hours of slaughter for they agreed to abstain from killing on Saturday afternoons and Sundays and late on weekday afternoons except in cases of emergency.

The amount of meat and offals found unfit during 1966 was 6 tons 2 cwt and 93 lbs and it was dealt with in the manner described in the report for 1961. The number of carcasses found affected with Cysticercosis was nine and they were all taken for refrigeration treatment to plants outside the district by arrangements with the local authorities concerned.

Twelve men were licenced by the Council for the slaughter of the various classes of animals.

The table which follows gives in summarized form information about the animals killed and the results of the inspections of the carcasses and offals.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding) Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1, 880	64	3	1, 368	9, 660	-
Number inspected	1, 880	64	3	1, 368	9, 660	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	503	39	-	8	804	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	26. 75%	60. 93%	-	0. 58%	8. 37%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	151	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1. 56%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

The amount of food other than meat and offals at the slaughterhouses found unfit for human consumption was comparatively small amounting to 1 cwt and 11 lbs. all of which was disposed of by burying in one of the Council's refuse tips. It was necessary during the year to talk to the proprietors of a number of shops and the manufacturers of food-stuffs about the unsatisfactory conditions found in a bread roll, two meat pies, and a packet of frozen fish and strong warnings were issued in all cases.

FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(a) Food Premises Generally

The conditions at the food premises in the district were found to be quite satisfactory during the course of the year and it was not necessary to take any strong steps by way of warning letters or other actions to secure the improvement of conditions at any premises. Clause 16 of the Regulations relating to the provision of wash basins and associated amenities at food premises and clause 19 about facilities for washing food and equipment were satisfied and the following information about food premises in the district is given below in accordance with the request of the Minister of Health :-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 16</u>	<u>No. to which Reg. 19 applies</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 19</u>
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butchers' Shops	14	14	14	14
Fish Shops	10	10	10	10
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	48	48	48	48
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers and General Stores	117	117	117	117
Licenced Premises	60	60	60	60
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
Total	254	254	254	254

(b) Ice Cream Premises

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in the district but there are 121 premises registered for the sale of ice cream. Forty three special inspections were made of these premises.

(c) Preserved Foods Premises

During 1966, 27 inspections were made of the premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods.

(d) Poultry Processing Premises

The Ministry of Health has asked for information about poultry processing and it is possible to say that there are no large scale processing establishments within the area with as far as is known only twenty premises handling a few birds each week. Twenty-five visits were made to these premises which deal in the main with hens, a few turkeys and ducks and it was not necessary to reject any of the carcasses seen as unfit for human consumption. This problem of poultry inspection is not one which causes great concern in this district although in some parts of the country great difficulties are being experienced.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Nine special visits were made to dairies and milk shops during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory. At 31st December, 1966, there were 43 persons registered for the distribution of milk in the rural district.

One case of Brucella Abortus occurred in 1966 and heat treatment of the milk produced was required before the milk was brought into use for human consumption. Again five notifications of calves with salmonellosis were received during the year and visits were made to the farm premises to give advice to the farmers and their staffs.

SECTION F

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T. B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	2	10	4	9	1
Measles	201	435	129	84	136
Whooping Cough	54	23	34	23	1
Pneumonia	5	12	4	6	6
Infective Jaundice	4	1	5	3	1
Erysipelas	-	3	2	1	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	-	-	-	22
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	267	484	179	129	169

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in respect of Area 1.

Year	Primary Injections				Booster Injections		Totals
	Under 1	Age %	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14	
1966	315	34	515	61	264	1166	2321
1965	284	33	635	23	239	1079	2260
1964	197	24	409	139	96	819	1660
1963	170	22	434	194	37	474	1309
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1168

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under 5 years of age) during the last five years in

Area No. 1.	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of live births registered ...	744	763	871	847	934
No. of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	620	210	377	472	481
Percentage vaccinated ...	83%	27.5%	43%	54%	51%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 1 since the scheme commenced, Table 'A' shows the numbers immunised with Salk vaccine (by injection) and Table 'B' those given Sabin vaccine (oral) which became generally available in 1962.

Table 'A' Salk

Year	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	0-15	15+	Total	0-15	15+	5 - 12 yrs.	
1966	15	-	15	2	-	-	2
1965	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
1964	24	-	24	5	1	-	6
1963	3	3	6	12	17	1	30
1962	201	134	335	456	1147	13	1616
1961	1112	1570	2682	835	1130	3526	5491
1960	786	1201	1987	1400	2102	-	3502
1959	1759	2311	4070	5793	1231	-	7024
1958	6665	225	6890	1707	-	-	1707
1957	1166	-	1166	-	-	-	-
1956	167	-	167	-	-	-	-

Table 'B' Sabin

Year	<u>Primary</u>			<u>Booster (3rd after Salk)</u>		<u>Booster (4th)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	0-15	15+	Total	0-15	15+	5-12 yrs.	
1966	982	15	997	-	32	469	501
1965	883	17	900	-	8	562	570
1964	654	46	700	24	-	394	418
1963	703	166	869	110	52	553	715
1962	615	1249	1864	733	522	298	1553

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 72% parents gave their consent, 22% refused consent and 6% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows :-

Total number eligible	-	874
number tested	-	575
number positive	-	57
Tuberculin Index	-	10.0
Number vaccinated	-	470

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates :-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER.

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965 and DECEMBER, 1966.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December 1965	24	25	18	20	42	45
31st December 1966	23	21	18	21	41	42

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1966		1965		1964	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	1	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	1	1	-	-	1	2
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	1	1	1	1	2	3

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1966		1965		1964	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 65 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-	-	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

136 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 84 last year.

A vaccine against this condition is not yet available in this Area as there are some disadvantages in the vaccine so far produced.

WHOOPIING COUGH

1 case was notified compared with 23 last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. In our Infant Welfare Clinics we commence immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at about three months, giving second and third injections at four and five months respectively. Poliomyelitis vaccine is now given by mouth at the same time as these injections.

Smallpox vaccination is best carried out in the second year of life and is conveniently performed between one year and 18 months, so as to be followed by a "booster" "triple" injection which should be given between 18 months and 2 years. This triple booster injection is very important and its omission may be responsible for the child getting an attack of whooping cough which, though not as serious as without any

injection, can nevertheless be troublesome.

"Booster" injections against tetanus are required every five years throughout life.

PNEUMONIA

6 cases were notified compared with 6 last year.

SCARLET FEVER

1 case was notified compared with 9 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

ERYSIPELAS

1 case was notified compared with 1 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made above apply to this condition also.

FOOD POISONING

1 case reported.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

1 case was notified compared with 3 last year. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

FACTORIES ACT
PART I OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	56	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	103	57	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	-	-

During 1966 there was only one recorded Outworker in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes. The condition of the Outworker premises were satisfactory.

Printed by East Anglian Magazine Ltd. Ipswich.

